THE TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1845

REMOVALS-FIRST OF MAX-Subscribers who intend to change their residence on the first of May, will oblige us, by handing in notice of such removal as early as possible, as a book is now open at the Office for entering

Our Evening Edition.

The regular publication of our Evening Edition is interrupted for a few days. We expect to have our new machinery in motion in the new building in the course of a week, when we trust our Evening Edition will be issued with regularity, and our morning edition at an earlier hour and with perceptible improvements.

The Convention.

The rulers and managers of our State are involved in a most perplexing quandary, which challenges the anxious cogitation of their admirers and the sympathy of mankind in general. The pith of their trouble is this: A bill has passed the Assembly, mainly by Whig votes, providing that the People may pass upon the expediency of calling a Convention to revise our State Constitution. This bill has passed the Assembly by so large a vote (83 to 83,) that the experiment of stopping it in the Senate is a manifestly unsafe one. But if allowed to pass in its present simple and natural form, what becomes of the party assumption and popular belief that the Whigs are the natural enemies of Reform, and especially afraid of extending the power of the People ? These 33 votes against a Convention, all but two Loco-Focos of the ruling section, tell an awkward story. In short, it won't do to defeat the bill nor to pass it-and what can be done? The. oldest doctors are confounded by the difficulty of the ease, and can only put their cases to their noses in the manner that indicates silent wisdom .-Meantime, the dilemma must be faced, and one of its horns must be braved unless a softer alternative can be devised. The project most favored at present is that of so bewitching the bill in the Senate that its own father would not know it, and sending it back to the Assembly in such a shape, if possible, that the Whigs will be compelled to vote against it. We shall soon see how this device prospers.

The Morning News does wrong in compelling us to state ungracious truths of Gen. Dromgoole. We did not mean to reflect at all upon him, but solely upon the News itself, which has made itself very prominent in assailing Mr. Clay most unjustly on account of the Cilley Duel and appealing to all moral men to condemn dueling by voting for Dromgoole, who has killed his man in a duel. But, says the News, this was a great many years ago, and Gen. D is very sorry for it. We are obliged to cheerful eye. say that it was long since Mr. Clay was concerned in a duel, except to do all he honorably could to prevent the Cilley Duel, proceeding at length to the extremity of invoking the interposition of the Police. we doubt not that he too would have painfully re gretted it, though we think his penitence would News, Gen. Dromgoole is a most estimable man disciple. otherwise than in the matter of Dueling. This (which we had not questioned,) being accompanied lumnies on Mr. Clay respecting the Cilley Duel, provokes us to say that the only time we ever recognized this Gen. Dromgoole he was intensely drunk just before breakfast-time. Here interposes the News:

"We understand that he did formerly drink to excess, but for several years he has been entirely reformed, and is now a member of the Temperance Society."

Here again the News obliges us to say that the

Temperance part of this story is entirely new to us, and that our observation of Gen. D. in a state of intoxication took place in 1844. But no matterif he has truly reformed, though but yesterday, we rejoice to hear it, and trust that neither his former Intemperance nor his fatal Duel (if he be truly penitent, as we do not question) will be remembered to his injury. We mean never again to make an allusion to either; and we are sure his judicious friends, especially if they have been prominently engaged in personal attacks on leading Whig States men, will not provoke us to any such allusions by most mistaken laudation. We are sure Gen. Dromgoole, if he be the reformed man we are glad to believe him, must prefer that his friends refrain from all personal eulogium.

HANDSOMELY DONE -A letter from Lexingto to a gentleman in this place, speaking of Mr.

Clay, says:
"He (Mr. Clay) has been largely in debt, but within the "He (Mr. Clay) has been largely in deet, our onear S30, last week his entire indebtedness, (amonting to near S30, 000.) was cancelled, and his notes delivered to him from Bsnk! The great man was deeply affected and asked who stod to report the brig Empire as cast away on the South add done this thing. 'We know not,' was the reply, the had done this thing. 'We know not,' was the reply, the supposed to be that of the Empire. In ion, 74 I, lat, 35 50, money was deposited to your credit and your notes are can spoke and passed the barque New England, from New-Or-

money was deposited to your credit and your notes are cancelled. It need not concern you who did it; it was not your specific to the concern you who did it; it was not your specific to the concern you who did it; it was not your specific to the concern you who did it; it was not your specific to the concern your who did it; it was not your specific to the concern your who did it; it was not your specific to the concern your who did it; it was not your specific to the concern your who did it; it was not your specific to specify the consult at Nuevitas, and the Rowland, loading for who has not, for many years, incurred nor owed a debt on his own account, had involved himself by endorsing for a relative who became deeply embarations of the large of the barque New England, from New-Orleans spoke and passed the barque passed the passed the passed the passed the passed the passed rassed and failed. The debts came upon Mr. Clay swept away to pay them. The circumstances came atabo, which he has for several years been exploring. to the knowledge of some of Mr. Clay's Political friends and admirers (few of whom knew him personally,) and they quietly subscribed the sum necessary to relieve him from embarrassment. The first intimation he had of it was by the return of his can-celed notes.

Virginia.

The partial returns which reach us indicate the reclection of the old Members of Congress from the XIIth and XIIIth Districts. If so, the Delegation will be composed as follows:

f. Members. Dist.

*Archibald Arkinson, 8. R Def. Members.

1. *Archbald Arkinson,

2. *George C Dromgoole,

3. Wm. M. Tredway,

4. *Edmund W. Hubard,

5. Shelton F. Leake,

6. James S. Seddou.

13. *George W. Hopkins,

7. *Thomas H. Bayly,

14. Joseph Johnson, (prob.) 8. James S. Seddon. 7. *Thomas H. Bayly. 15. William We have no returns from the XIVth District, and

it may be that G. D. Camden, Whig, is elected, but it is very safe to presume he is not until we get The two Houses are Loco-Foco enough, A

Governor and U.S. Senator are to be chosen.

LOUISIANA -After a long and earnest discussion,

the Supreme Judges has power to grant the writ of

Habeas Corpus. A proposition that these Judges be elected by a direct vote of the People failed by 49 of the Who

PENNSYLVANIA .- Gov. Shunk has appointed John N. Parviance of Batler his Auditor General and John Laporte of Bradford Surveyor General. Mi. Laporte was formerly in Congress.

17 Lewis Cass, Jr. son of the General, has been Portugal.

Thirst for Blood.

Mr. William D. Kelly, a Philadelphia Loco-Foco lawyer, has made himself somewhat conspicuous as an advocate of the abolition of the Gallows -Yet this same gentleman made a speech at the Office-Seekers' War Meeting on Thursday which is thus summed up in the Daily Chronicle:

"William D. Kelly, Esq. Decuty Attorney General, then took the stand, and addressed the meeting briefly, in an ele-quent manner. He said that it would be no credit to flog the British lion alone, as we had already done that twice, but if we could take all three of our adversaries together, England, Mexico, and Peru, we would prove victoriot carry republicanism to the very throne of the incas.

We copy the above mainly in order to state that our kind of opponents of Capital Punishment are just as thoroughly averse to the butchery of innocent thousands by musketry and grape as of single felons by rope or guillotine, and that all such gasconade as this of Mr. Kelly's appears to us at once glaringly inconsistent and unspeakably revolting.

Kneeland, the Sculpter.

In visiting, a few days since, the work-room of Kneeland, we were struck with surprise and regret, that a talent so strong, so cordial, and capable of high development, should want opportunity and be almost a stranger to fame.

His bust of Mr. Mapes bears evidence of great power in seizing both the secret and the details of character. It shows keen intuitions, large and genial sympathies and a free hand that only wants the best occasions for its practice.

The bust of Mr. Mapes afforded a subject of great range, from the variety and balance of developments. This may be seen in the Exhibition of the Academy of Design, but to more advantage in the Artist's room, corner of Broadway and Chambers street. The bust of Ericcson is also there .-This subject too is a fine one for the concentration and force both physical and mental, which it exhibits.

We wish that some of the wealthy magnates of New-York who wish to see themselves or fair wives or daughters immortalized in marble, would take a look at these busts. Kneeland needs employment in the marble, but he would well requite im who furnished it. We understand that many houses here order pictures and statuary as "furniture;" we are not inclined to ridicule this fashion, vulgar though it be to consider beautiful objects merely as means of display, since opportunity of education may thus be afforded to genius, and the children from familiar acquaintance may learn the secret, and win the true benefit of these works, which their parents can only pay for and show off to visitors as the most expensive luxury of a handsome establishment. We will confess that he has Polk, and now goes out of its way to eulogize Gen. a right to the use of money who gives such an artist as Kneeland the chance to express his generous thoughts and cast over future ages the light of his

From the Courrier des Etats Uni

About two years have passed, since France and Europe lost one of those extraordinary women who move the moral world, because they know the If Mr. Clay had been the cause of any man's death, mysteries of its fates. Mile Le Normand, the famous sibyl of the nineteenth century, is, fortunately, not quite lost to us, for the secrets of he have tended rather to withdraw him from public science have been revealed at Paris, in all their delife than to drive him back into it - Well, says the tails, by a lady of the grand monde, her assiduous

Whether people believe or not in these predic tions, made by means of the cards, cabilistic numby a repetition and exaggeration of the cruelest ca- bers, chiromancy, it is not the less true that the volumes upon Mile Le Normand excite a great in terest in the public mind, and that the exercises which they contain are fulfilled with equal erudition, patience and spirit.

> FROM CUBA.-By the arrival of the Martin W. Brett, from Nuevitas, we are furnished with the following letter from our Correspondent:

> Correspondence of The Tribune. NUEVITAS, (Cuba) April 21, 1845. The Bromen ship Cyrus, reported some time ago as wrecked on the Cayo Verde, remains yet in almost its enwater along side, and no efforts are made to save her. Her crew and cargo are all landed at this place. All mariners should be cautioned never to approach in the night th dangerous pass in the Bahama channel, as there is always

dangerous pass in the Bahama channed, as there is always a varying current of from three to five nules per hour, which can never be guarded against except by close observation in a clear day.

Vessels bound to this port should always make land to the Eastward of it, and then by careful examination of the coast, the run of which is most generally correctly laid down on the charts there will be no difficulty in finding the entrance of the Harbort though it is exceedingly observe and difficult to find where the inland hills alone are taken as a guide, as there are others within a few lengues distance, which resemble much those of Naevins—the Bayanatos. Your obedient servant, SARDIS.

The bearons Martin W. Breit salled from Naevitas on The barque Martin W. Brett salled from Nuevitas on

the 21st April, in company with the brig Isaac McLellan, of Boston, Capt. Orr., bound to New-York. In lon, 76 55, lat, 33 15, the Brett speke and passed the

endorsing for a relative who became deeply embarend fine plan of smelting Copper Ores in the United States,

of the plan of smelting Copper Ores in the United States,

has arrived here in the barone Brett for the purpose of to such an extent that his property must have been forming a large comeany to work those rich mines of Bay-

New-York Legislature.

THUBSDAY, May 1.
In Sexare, Mr. Sherman presented a majority IN SEXATE, Mr. Sherman presented a majority report in favor of the bill to reduce costs and fees in Court of Chancery, with amendments. Mr. Porter a written report on the subject of Surrogate's fees and returns, introductory to a bill to amend the act of last year in relation to such fees. Ordered to a third reading. Mr. Variam, in favor of the bill surhorizing the New-York Common Council to reise money by loan for building an Alms House, with amendments. By Mr. Hand, a bill in relation to the contracts of Railroad Companies—Ordered to be pribted and referred to the same Committee of the Whole having charge of the Railroad bills—Several bills were reported complete and ordered to a third reading. Mr. Corning moved to suspend for one hour the special order (being the several Railroad bills—Agreed to. The following bills then had a third reading. To suthorize the city of New-York to one hour the special order (being the several Rail-road bills) and take up the third reading of bills— Agreed to. The following bills then had a third reading: To authorize the city of New-York to reading: To attinorize the city of Activities raise money by tax for the erection of an Alms House-passed. To amend the Revised Statutes in Relation to absconding, concealed and nen-resident debtors. To allow transcripts of Justices judgments to be transferred from one County to another, and when so transferred to be a lien upon real estate—passed. A number of unimportant and private bills were also considered, when the Senate went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Faulkner in the chair, upon the serenteen Railroad bills nov pending. The first bill taken up was the Norther LOUISIANA — After a long and earnest discussion, the Constitutional Convention of this State has nearly completed the Judicial portion of their proposed Constitution. The Section relating to the Supreme Court reads as follows:

The Supreme Court reads as follows:

The Supreme Court reads as follows:

The Supreme Court hall be composed of one long that the supreme Court has been supremed to the supremediate them went into Executive Session.

In the House, Mr. Van Valkenburgh asked leave

Bec. 3. The Supreme Court shall be composed of one Chief Justice and of three Associate Justices, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The Chief Justice shall receive a salary of \$6000 annually, and each of three Associate Justices shall receive a salary of \$5000 annually. The said court shall appoint its own clerks. The said Justices shall receive a salary of \$5000 annually. The said court shall appoint its own clerks. The said Justices shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of eight years.

In the Horse, Mr. Van Valkenburgh asked leave to move to make the resolution relative to closing the locks on Sunday a special order—but objection being made, the motion could not be received. The special order was then taken up, being the Senate long debate, on motion of Mr. Hazleton, the first years.

In the Horse, Mr. Van Valkenburgh asked leave to move to make the resolution relative to closing the locks on Sunday a special order—but objection being made, the motion could not be received. The special order was then taken up, being the Senate long debate, on motion of Mr. Hazleton, the first section, abolishing the office of averseer of the poor, was struck out, and a substitute adopted providing for continuing these officers, and authorizing them deep in the hardest granite on the tops of mountains dividing Merrimack and Connecticut were full of pebbles, and show that the Connecticut and Merrimack were once connected. 1100 feet is the hight of the mountain on which they are found. on any case that comes up to them, the judgment to grant temporary relief in particular cases to the amount of \$10, without an order from a Justice. — Without finally disposing of the bill, the House took

recess.

In Sexame, vesterday afternoon, the Committee

f the Whole, Mr. Mitchell in the chair, again took Habeas Corpus. A proposition in the decades of the People failed by 48 elected by a direct vote of the People failed by 48 to 30.

(RY SMITH INGLEHART has been appointed Collector at Cleveland, Ohio, vice Wm. Milford (Tyler Loco) removed.

—We have advices from Washington that the work of turning out and turning in goes on very briskly, both in the Departments and all over the Country. But an publication of these changes is made at Washington, and we have to glean such as we publish from the local journals.

All SKATA, Vestcum, and the whole, Mr. Mitchell in the chair, again took up the bill in velexion to access, and the sale of inductioning drinks. The question was on the amendment of Mr. Bers; to which a great variety of modifications were effered. The first two sections were effered, when Mr. Hand moved that the Committee pass to the consideration of Mr. Poter's amendment. The principal provisions of Mr. P.'s bill were adopted. Mr. Talcott moved to amend the first section, by striking out the clause requiring an affidiavit to be filed, and substituting additional securities, and penalties in the bond. Without taking any farther question, the Committee pass to the consideration of Mr. Poter's amendment. The principal provisions of Mr. P.'s bill were adopted. Mr. Talcott moved to amend the work of turning out and turning in goes on very briskly, both in the Departments and all over the clause of the work of turning out and turning in goes on very briskly, both in the Departments and all over the clause of Mr. Talcott moved to amend the Whole, Mr. Mitchell in the chair, again took up the bill in the Chair, and the sole of interior of Mr. Poter's amendment. The principal provisions of Mr. P.'s bill were adopted. Mr. Talcott moved to amend the chair, again t

Mr. Hays, of the Exploring Expedition, believed the great transporting agent to be the small icebergs of 4 or 5 miles long, which in the South Seas are continually detaching the orse, in the afternoon, the Senate bill to reduce town and county expenses, was resumed in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Russell in the chair, and after a long sitting, the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House. Pending the question of agreeing to the bills, the House adjourned.

Mr. Hays, of the Exploring Expedition, believed the great transporting agent to be the small icebergs of 4 or 5 miles long, which in the South Seas are continually detaching themselves and pieces of rock along, but never carry the rock above two miles from the source, and thus a line of boulders might be distributed like those lines of boulders might be distributed like thos

fixed upon at Washington for Charge d'Affaires to By L. MARIA CRILD: just published by C. S. Francis & Co. 252 Broadway. We shall notice this volume hereafter, ject only, and never more than 30 feet wide. As to bee-

CONVENTION OF AMERICAN GEOLOGISTS AND NATURALISTS At New Haven.

(REPORTED FOR THE TRIBUNE New-Haves. }
Thursday, May 1, 1845.} Second Day] The President, Dewey, took the Chair, and among the distinguished savans present (new arrivals) were

President Day, Prof. Hitchcock, Prof. Bailey of West Point, Prof. Coffin of Norwalk, Ct. Dr. S. Bacon of Boston, Dr. Jackson of Boston

Volcanic regions, their altitude, appearance, &c. &c.

ruginous matter as possible; and the difference be-

fully noted. The entire absence of corraline in the

Gulf, which is always found in similar latitudes in

Asia, &c. is to be carefully noted; as this is sup-

posed to indicate counter-currents of hot and cold

water at different depths and on different sides; for

this it is proposed to use Sykes's thermometer

These observations it is also believed will also bring

out proof of the existence of a deep shoal, 120 miles

south of St. George's Banks. The coast of Geor-

relation to a stream of warm water setting from the

coast of China to the north-west coast of America;

and it is expected to find currents well marked run-

ning through Bhering's Straits along the north coast

of America into Baffin's Bay, and also along the

coast of northern Asia.

The Committee add that our ships have got all the

necessary instruments except Sykes's thermometer;

and the skill of American officers is so proverbial

that the body of information thus collected would

On motion, the Committee was continued ad in-

finitum and the Report accepted; Report to be ma-

tured by the Committee and Mr. Redfield, and

transmitted to Washington to the Secretary of the

Navy to be sent out in our ships of War to China.

No remarks were elicited by this report.

Papers on Oceanic Drift were called for. None

ame at the call.

The President called for the paper by Dr. Reed,

on a chain of erratic serpentine rocks in Berkshire. He stated that the chain begins at Canaan Hill, Co-lumbia Co. with the Talcose slate. The hills are

crowned by slate, or greywacke, but melted so as to lose their slaty character. These are carried down the hills, and over hills; and we go on down

the valley between the Canaan and Richmond Hills, and there meet immense masses of these rocks—boulders—close by the State line. We go on through Richmond Valley, and find 50 blocks,

of the Taconic range and the granwacke West of the Hudson. The only reck in situ in Richmond Co. is lime. These boulders have no scratches; their angles are periet; they have been brought by water, and "this side up, with care," seems to

and angles distinct, beyond belief. The range is and angles distinct, beyond belief. The range is 30 miles long, and only 20 rods wide. The hill crossed by the boulders is 100 feet higher than Canaan Hill, the starting point. They form an un-broken chain of rocks; the largest and most nu-

ey 12%, or has the Connection; after lanen? Had we were means of knowing what was the hight of the Connecti-ta,000 years ago? Now the Nile 500 miles a love its both at Phile is 24 feet lower now than it was 4,000 years

Prof Silliman spoke of the remarkable pot holes

Dr Jackson said, that long before the present con-

have been marked on them, and attended

be invaluable.

reen it and the ordinary compass to be also care-

Rise and fall of tides at all places.

Corals, moinscula, fishes, &c. at all places. And for all this an abstract log is to be kept.

Dr. Jackgon alluded to the carrying of the large emper rock from 186 Boyal, Lake Soperior, to the Onton again river on a raft of 166.

Prof. Rogers said that before they could extablish such theories, they must first prove or presuppose the permanent summersion of the present Continents below the permanent summersion of the present Continents below the level of the sea; and he challenged proof of this from any one, as he had often done before; if such had been the case, there would have been great occan tide marks to show when and where this Continent was submerged. But in the middlend vallerys of the American States there wan marks deposit in proof of this; no marine clays or mark in the middlend vallerys of the Othor, or any or those residues the third of the state of the sea; and the sea ran round at one time from the St. Lawrence down through Lake Gamplain, making an island of New England; and also proof that an arm of the sea ran round at one time from the St. Lawrence down through Lake Gamplain, making an island of New England; and also proof that an arm of the sea once ran from Lake Camplain, making an island of New England; and also proof that an arm of the sea once ran from Lake Camplain, making an island of New England; and also proof that an arm of the sea once ran from Lake Camplain, making an island of the upper part of the State of New Tork; but there was no proof that the state of New Tork; but there was no proof that the state of New Tork; but there was no proof that the state of New Tork; but there was no proof that the state of New Tork; but there was no proof that the state of New Tork; but there was no proof that the state of New Tork; but there was no proof that the state of New Tork; but there was no proof that the state of New Tork; but there was no proof that the state of New Tork; but there was no proof that the state of New Tork; but there was no proof that the state of New Tork; but there was no proof that the state of New Tork; but there was no proof that the state of New Tork; but t Prof. Rogers from the Committee on Business said they had prepared a programme; the report was read of the Committee appointed last year, on addressing ject of the Gulf Stream. Lieut. Maury is Chairman of the Committee; the report is but provisional and the Committee desire to be sanctioned in a continuance of functions. It contained a copy of instructions to officers of the Navy for making observations on the Gulf Stream and a letter of the Secretary of the Navy who wishes these instructions of the Committee to be given to the officers of the Columbus now going out, in order to further the views of the Association in a thoroughly analytical examination of the Gulf Stream. The nature of the inquiries may be gleaned from the following subjects to be inquired into: subjects to be inquired into:

Course and set of the stream.

Temperature of the water at different depths.

Depth of current and velocity at do. do.

Fluctuations of the current in gales of wind.

Character of the bottom in various places.

The difference between the edges and centre of the stream.

The limit, force and set of different currents.

The lime of deep-sea soundings to be note; between the coast and the Galf stream all along the coast; which would enforce the coast in the coast in bad reather.

we must look for explanation to a great vocatio disting out in the Artic Sea, throwing waves across the Southern Joniments, and those are still farther carried forward by the successive rocking of the great crust of the earth; in heir course ripping off all the projecting crests of the lighest hills and leaving them where we find them; and eather.
The nature, extent and course of the Gulf Weed.
The places, appearances, &c. of any drift wood; some of
high drifts from the Mississippi and is ledged on the Torhighest hills and leaving them where we find them; and simply accounting for all the phenomena we find on the Icehergs and the currents around them. The strength and durability of storms.

Meridian altitudes of the stars.

Sights on the instruments to take P. M. as well as A. M. servations.

Streaks of warm and cold water: their limits and breatth.

Formation of shosis and spits of land.

Fishes of various Islands, and what are preferred for

simply accounting for all the phenomena we find on the earth's surface.

Prof. Rogers continued in a most cloquent manner to combat the theories of the dynamic force of feebergs, &c. as meving causes of these deposits, and to reve by actual data the precise velocity of certain seas, and streams and the large number of pounds weight they would carry to given distances.

Prof. Stilliman said that the Katskill mountains and hills of Ohio were formed under water—there was no necessity for sinking the mountains—they were under water before—they were apheaved from beneath the water, and presenting their salient points; getting enerusted with ice; then suppose that Prof. Rogers's great power was set in motion, breaking off these feebergs and whirling them round and round; these angles might thus be formed; and thus all these theories are easily reconcileable with each other. The Committee also say that the prismatic azmuth compass is to be employed mounted on its tripod, and placed abaft the binnacle, and to be placed as free from the influence of the guas and all other fer-

e trenching out of the valleys in addition to the ot-rs alluded to, and explained the geological phenon matter alliaded to, and expanies the georgical pickets, near na connected with the breaking of the dam of Mil Rock, near New-Haven, the trap rocks, and other places in the vicin-ity; and contended, very modestly, that the trenching out of the vall vs. the deposition of ranges of boulders, the for-mation of the terraces of the triver valle; s. could all be ac-contined for on the supposition that the subsiding and raising

cosmical for on the supposition that the subsiding and raising the earth's surface was gradual.

Prof. Hitchcock moved to lay the subject on the table; it had generally formed the desert of their entertainment, and now it bid fair to occupy the place of their dinner. (Lau, hier.) He hoped, however, to hear of it again; he believed the understanding was that genitemen should be allowed to mix their lee and water in gnantities to suit themselves. (Laughter) and on the table.

In subject was then laid on the table.

gia shows that the Gulf stream on quitting the coast of Florida does not run due north as before, Invitations were then tendered and accepted for Invitations were then tendered and accepted for all present, including the reporters, to go and take supper with Prof. Shepard, and examine his beautiful collection of uninerals. But the reporters had so much work to do that they could not avail themselves of the Professor's very apbut to the northward and westward; and this will explain the apparent problem why the Gulf stream runs with greater velocity off Cape Fear and Hatteras. Careful observations are also to be made in

Prof. Silliman then said that he would be on the to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, ready to conduct entieman to the top of the East Rock, so as to get a view of the curious fermation of the surrounding country.

An unfinished paper on the Fossil Fish of the United States was read by Mr. Redfield for his son, and the nuceting adjourned.

Afternoon Session. The Savans did not assemble quite punctually at

A very able paper was read by a young but med

est Savan on the Atomic Theory. The General Committee were then appointed of

the following persons: Prof. Dewey, B. Silliman, Jr. E. C. Herrick, 1st Jackson, Dr. Binney, Prof. Rogers, Mr. J. C. Booth, John L. Hayes, Dr. Dana.

Mr. E. C. Herrick was appointed Treasurer. Mr. E. C. Herrick was appointed Treasurer. Prof. Hitchcock then made some resnarks about the Geology of Western Asia. He had received 100 specimens from Mount Olympus, some of which—calcares spar—were very curious; he had 300 specimens of a seriof rocks between Trebizand and Ocrominia he would we about hereafter. He was curious to get a bottle of it water of the Caspian Sea; and this spring he received bottle of it, through the British Consul at Theram, which must have come at least 1200 miles on horseback. The Consul act several bottles of the water from the Russia Admirtal commanding the squadron in the Bay of Asir.

on through Richmond Valley, and find 50 blocks, 20,000 cubic feet in size, above ground; go on a little South, cross Lennox Mountain into another valley, and there meet more boulders; through Stockbridge, East of Lennox Mountain, and meet them again, all of the same geological character. Within about 200 rods of Canaan, slate comes to the surface; and hence proceeds another chain parallel to the first—not a specimen in the valley be-tween, but many South of the Souther range. The metamorphic rock crowns the semisit of all. This is an intermediate range between the Talcose slate.

Or thrown into the form of salts thus:

This water contained no lodine and no bromine; its Roger

gaste matter.

The analysis of the ocean water on the Eastern coast of

broken chain of rocks; the largest and most numerous of them are on the Eastern side of the hills they cross; a few are on the Western side.

Prof. Hitchook said it could not be accounted for or any known theory of drift how these boulders were placed where they were. It was remarkable to see this chain of boulders for a few rods wide and miles in length, like the grading of a rail read—carried over the hills in an onlying direction—an unbroken chain. We can see the outline very clear. Edges and angles sharp and unbroken; it coessitistif to a certain noon for 20 miles and then turns was 5 feet deep, and the sait at the bottom 5 feet thick; Prof. H also said that Mr. Perkins had sent home a very enrious account of a sait pond in Persia, the water of which was 5 feet deep, and the sait at the hottom 5 feet thick; the water was separated from a larre sait lake by a small sand bar; in high winds the lake water washed over the bar into the pond and thence was evaporated and sait made by the hand of nature. He also sent home an account of a curious eave near Optomania, out of which flows a stream of Carbonic Acid Gas similar to that at the grotto Del Canonar Nation.

Prof. Booth said, that he formerly analyzed the Prof. Dewey observed that Prof. Hitchcock had

shown that locbergs, &c had carried large blocks of gray-warks of Catskill over hills 1200 teet high into the Housanic valley.
Dr. Barrett said that there were enormous masses of dirty yealow quart lying in Middletown, rounded, oval, like an egg, and fist like a lapstone. One in front of a Mr. Bacon's House, from its size and shape, was called Bacon's pudding: these were lying several feet above the level of the valley of the Connection; had the land risen on which they lay, or had the Connection River fallen? Had we

the valley of the Connecticut, alone show that the river was once at those heights. We have no means of guaring it within any historic record.

Dr. Jackson said that the ancient pot holes 11 feet

Evening Session.

The Book said, that he formerly analyzed the Cross and Salvage Market and all personal feet and the control of three deated above the coun, water must have possed through this mountain gorge between the Merrimack and the Connecticut Rivers.

Frof. Silliman said that no doubt the true mode Frol. Silliman Said that no doubt the true mode of transport was lee and water; but their great power was much underrated. Lieur. Ringsold, of the Expedition, said he coasted along one keeberg over 70 miles in length—a mere stranded feeberg. Here, then, was a mode of transport for the largest blocks we ever find; the blocks once torn off from the parent rock, and frozen in, then the ice melts and the boulders drop down in line for 40, 50, or 60 miles. of transport was fee and water; out mile from portion of the Septiment comes heart the store's sente of the oxy the control and the coasted along one keeberg over a feet of the Decks on the coasted along one keeberg over a feet of the Decks on the coasted along one keeberg over and the frack is finded with Middledown. The sunds are more stranded leeber; flow on the grant property of the largest blocks we have severed and the track is finded with Middledown. The axis and the boulders drop down in line for 40, 90, or 50 miles.

Mey of the Exploring Expedition, believed the great transporting agent to be the small inchers with, and from the strand, the most of the part stranged the position prome the strange of the part of the sevent and the miles of the sevent and the miles of the sevent and the sevent and the sevent and the boulders should be read to the sevent and the miles of the sevent and making the sevent and the miles of the sevent and the miles with the sevent and the miles of the sevent and the miles of the sevent and the miles with the sevent and the miles of the sevent and the miles of the sevent and the miles with the sevent and the miles of the sevent and the miles with the sevent and the miles of the sevent and the miles with the sevent and the sevent and the miles with the sevent and

relat left of these animals worth mentioning. But at the suggestion of Mr. Dana he had made out a classifica-

toed foot tracks, with the bunch part, like the ball of the hand, and behind each track there is an oblong irregular depression, which depressions are arranged in the sand-stone opposite to each other as the tracks are; making it appear that the animal's hind feet did not touch the ground when he was too deep, but that he sat on his haunches, and the nature of the depression makes it seem that one part of the hind leg was evidently folded under the other. These marks were very curious, and opened a new field for enquiry. Numerous bird tracks were also found along with the tracks of quadrupeds, the papille of the integuments are perfectly preserved.

satisfactory conclusion in his own mind, and therefore all hazard no conjecture; he thought Prof. Rogers as

Frof. Rogers—It I little that they had all flown away. (Much langther.)

Mr. Haldeman said that these tracks were made on the margin of a sea; and so when the birds died they were washed out to sea, and sank; and if we could get at the bottom of the ocean of that period, we should find the organic remains of these very birds.

Prof. Rogers said that he must confess that looked plausible; and indeed he had a leaning a little that way himself; (a lamph) probably the birds had been carried outside the Capes, (increased laughter) but whereabouts outside the Capes was in those cays, or how the birds ever could get such an offing, it puzzied him to imagine. (Continued laughter.) As this valley of the Connecticut where these tracks were made was the shore of an arm of the sea, the birds sea they died, were carried by the ebb tide probably away over to a point right over where Long Island now is, before it was upheaved; and probably if we could get at the fact, we should be able to find all the bomes of these birds deep under the sands of Old Long Island's sea girt shore. (Roars of laughter.)

of these birds deep under the sands of Oid Long Islands.

Prof. Silliman said that Prof. Rogers need not be to very sceptical on this subject. The bones would come by-to-very sceptical on this subject. The bones would come by-to-very sceptical on this subject in the case of other animals the same under the case of other than the case of other animals the same under the case of other the ca am-by. (Laughter.) In the case of other animals the same unbelief had been exhibited at one time, until at last the bones turned up, and scepticism was satisfied. And in this case indeed some of the bird bones had been found in blasting a quarry at East Windsor some time since. Itwas true they were badly shattered by the ganpowder, but still not so much but that it could be ditunctly seen that that they were bones; they were holded, not prefrifted, and were very distinct; they had vertebrae among them; and he had asked the optnion of medical men about them; but he was sorry to say that medical men about them; but he was sorry to say that medical men were very ignorant o Comparative Anatomy; he never found a medical man yet that could tell the head of one animal from another, unless it was the human skull. (Laughter.) Have patience till we turn over some of our old rocks and we'll find some of these bones by and by. We have not yet quarried extensively as they have to England.

to England.

Prof. Hitchcock said that he believed the birds that made the tracks he had discovered to have been very large birds, having enormous bones, scarcely any teathers, and that their carcasses were no more able to float than the carcass of the Himponotamus. (Lauchter)

mouth at Phile is 24 feet lower now than it was 4,000 years ago.

Prof. Hitchcock said that the terrace lines along the valley of the Connecticut, alone show that the river was once at those heights. We have no means of guarging it within any historic record.

I may be a feet lower now than it was 4,000 years ago.

I gave you, yesterday afternoon, a hasty and imperience sketch of the Loco-Foco War meeting—or, properly speaking, gior, in Independence Square, once at those heights. We have no means of guarging it within any historic record.

being breaking off the top of these rocks, why did they not break off the top of these rocks, why did they not break off the top of the hills close by, only a few feet lower.

Dr. Jackson alluded to the carrying of the large couper rock from Isle Boyal, Lake Superior, to the Ontonagan river on a raft of fee.

Frequent calls for Charles J. Ingersoll (old Hunker) the amiliance.

Prof. Hitchcook said that formerly he gave names to come forward, no doubt hoursily ashamed of the whole mais that made them; because except the tracks there is no mais that made them; because except the tracks there is no relic left of these animals worth mentioning. But at

The Custom-House officers were prominent actors upon the staging, battling for the "Young Democracy."

A roung man named Francis Jares, also of the "Young Democracy." was exceedingly good natured, and frequently called about to his "Fellow citizens." causing no little merriment to all present. He was one of those calculated to keep the war'spirit is good humor!

It appeared, from beginning to end, that the respectable portion of the Loco-Foco party condemned this meeting, and on B. H. Brewster—an applicant for the office of U. S. District Attorney—much censure is cast. In fact, all who took a prominent part either hold office or expect office—the "Old Hunkers" backing Dallas, while the "Young Democracy" stand up for Buchanant.

standing in the crowd. From the A'bany Evening Journal To the Friends of Temperance in the State

of New-York. At the last anniversary meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved. That a Committee be appointed to confer with those of the Senate and Assembly, in relation to the proposed alteration of the Excise Laws of this State, and to skil in the presentment of such alteration."

Whereupon the following persons were appointed said

"E. C. Delevae, Wm. McElroy, Thomas Mygait, Smith Quackenbush, Azor Taber, of Albany, and William Buel of Morroe."

The committee thus designated, feel called upo to report the unfortunate result which has attended their efforts; and as no stated meeting of the se-ciety is at hand, to do so to its members at large, with a view to such future action as may be deem-ed proper. The committee confidently expected that a measure so free from all just objection as the passage of the law in question—a measure exempt from the dangers incident to an experiment, having been tried elsewhere with the most benign effects been tried elsewhere with the many considerations of pri-so purely democratic in its character and tendency —recommended by so many considerations of pri-vate happiness, political economy, and public mor-als—and demanded by the respectful petitions of

the tracks of quadrupeds, the papine of the first are refrectly preserved.

Prof. Silliman then exhibited Dr. Owen's fac simile plates of the fossil birds found at New Zealand, the thigh bone reaching from a man's knee to his snoulder.

Prof. Rogers then exhibited a map of the coal beds and intermediate layers of Pennsylvania, where Dr. King found the fossil foot marks. He described the great Pitsburgh Coal Basin as being a seam of coal 10 to 14 teet. This expectation was still further confirmed, by thick, and occupying an area of 14,000 square miles—twice as large as Massachusetts—and of a very pure coal. The basin or seam in which the foot-tracks were found by Dr. King stretches South to Alabama, West to Ohio, and North to Lake Erie; and occupies an area of 63,000 square miles—larger than all England and Scotland. It is 150 feet believed the several towns of this State were not as fit to be entrusted by their

of Michigan; for the committee were unable to understand why the people of the several fowns of the State were not as fit to be entrusted by their public servants with the decision of a question working seams of coal in Pennsylvania below that of the Fitshingh; and only one good working seams above it.

Trof. Rogers also said that all these foot tracks found in this region except one were said by Dr. King to be in relief; and if so they could not belong to any animal. He believed them to be made by repilles; it was the place to look for Batracian animals; and if they proved to be as, it would be indeed a discovery in the history of the populating of our globe that would possess the highest interest. The subject should be inquired into at once.

Mr. Haldeman stated that one of the New-York State Geologists had suggested that these apparent foot tracks in the carboniferous series might be marine plants.

Prof. Silliman said this idea was abandoned soon after it was first promulgated.

Prof. Rogers said he was a firm believer in the existence of birds (a laugh). But he wished to know something more about that meet interesting feathery era, in which these bird tracks were sald to have been made. His belief was that nothing is lost. Time has always been more about that meet interesting feathery era, in which these bird tracks were sald to have been made. His belief was that nothing is lost. Time has always benefit with the self-of the first District, struck out the whole bill, as it passed the those licenses to sell intoxicating liquors which the people demanded the right by a majority of votes to prohibit being granted by the mantle of a legal license, tehile they are exempted from their former contributions to defray the expensive would hazard no conjecture; he thought Prof. Rogers as would hazard no conjecture; he thought Prof. Rogers as ses of the paraperism and crime which they are thus licensed to occasion.

It is no part of the duty of this committee to sug

gest the course to be pursued hereafter by the friends of temperance. The amendment of the Senate is not the law for which the people have pe

bers splendidly illustrated by engravings, and will form two

Anniversaries-May, 1845. SUNDAY EVENING, May 4th.—Annual Sermon in behalf of the New-York Rible Society, at the Broadway Tabernacle, by Rev. Charles H. Read, of New-York, at 4 past 7 o'clock. Subscriptions taken for the year.

past 7 o'clock. Subscriptions taken for the year.

Annual Sermon in behalf of the Foreign Evacgelical Society, at the Bicecker-street church, (Rev. Dr. Mason's) by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D. of New-Haven, at ½ past 7 Annual Sermon before the Presbyterian Board of Missions, at the Grand-street church, (Rev. Dr. McElroy's) by Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D. of Philadelphia, at ½ past

Monday Evening, May 5th .- Seventeenth Anni-BIONDAY EXENDED, MAY DOIL - Seventeenin Anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, at the Broadway Tabernacie, at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{past 7 o'clock}\$.

Eighth Anniversary of the Presbyterian Board of Missiens, at the Duane-street church, (Rev. Dr. Alexander's) at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{sat 7 P. M.}\$.

Tuesday, May 6th - Twelfth Anniversary of the

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

fry- 'THE DAILY Union' is the title of the new esper which takes the place of the Globe as the Organ of the Administration.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT —The Justices of the Peace in county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, paid their respects to the President yesterday, at the Executive Manson, according to the president yesterday, at the Executive Manson, according to the president yesterday. ing to previous arrangement amongst themselves. The Mayor of the city, as its Chief Magistrate, inroduced the Justices, individually and collectively.
[Nat Intel. yesterday.

City Items

Broadway, as it has its distinctive genus of inhabitants, who might all be scientifically classified, has it seems a sort of literature quite peculiar to itself. On a dead wail formed by a pile of old bricks in front of what used to be Washington Hall, have hung for several weeks the following signs. For several days crowds were constantly in front of them; but the novelty soon were of and they attract, now, little more attention than James's last novel.

· Going At WAK With Moths And DUST Carpet Shaking BY Nicholas Williams Order left 318 Breadway cor Pearl" This was the " original document;" but, like all other

onderful inventions, it so in found an imitator, who produced the following : inced the following:

"Jorge Washington Jeffn Ceasar
Bute Blacver and Wite Washer
No 72 Thomas strete Down Seller in the
Back Yard
N. B. All kinds durty wark dun
INFURENCES EXCHANGED"
Both these, however, are cust into shadow by

the following:
" 2 dollars reward will be Pade
" 2 dollars reward will be PerPetrato for the detection of the PerPetrator of that - 1 LYbie by the Hale Peter Peterson

Bote and Sho Polisher 57 Mercer strete Ketch him if you can" Comment is unnecessary! Wm. Davis, who was last week convicted of asisting Alex. Hosg to escape from the Tombs, and sen-

uced to 2 years in the State Prison, yesterday received a ee pardon from the Governor, and was discharged. We learn that the Church of the Pilgrims and society in the city of Brooklyn have called the Rev. Prof. hepherd of Bangor, Me. to be their Pastor; the church

edifice will be completed, about the first of July, Bartholomew McQuires was arrested vesterday, harged with stealing \$170 from Patrick Dally, 68 Gold-st Johanna Collins was also arrested for stealing between \$40 and \$50 in money from Henry Beyett, 164 Au-

The store of Hopkins & Peterson, No. 182 West treet was burgiariously entered, and robbed of \$55 in sier and copper coin, and a quantity of clothing. The Coroner yesterday morning held an inquest

at the Manicipal Police station house No. 6, on the body of Moses Cochrane, 41 years of age, a native of Ireland. The eceased had not been sober since December last, and was grossly abusive to his family. He was arrested on the amplaint of his wife and son, and while in the cell hung imself by his cravat to the grating over the door The Caledonia, Capt. E. G. Lott, for Halifax and

Liverpool, left Boston at half past 2 s'clock Thursday afernoon, with a very large mail, and 168 passengers, whose names will be found elsewhere. She carries out the Canaa Mail in ten iron chests and fifteen bags. The Hibersia, now fourteen days out from Liver

col, may be hearly expected. James Eager, now in the Tombs for killing Wilams, of whom he was fealous, is to be hung on the 9th

Green Peas have made their appearance in our John Quincy Adams is at the Astor House .modore Biddle is at the American Hotel. Rothermel he distinguished artist, is at Lovejoy's Hotel. James G.

Birney is at the Croten. Ay-Mr. Murdoch's last lecture on Shakspeare was divered last night to a full and appreciative andience Mr. Murdoch has made many friends in this city, and ad-

irers, by his intellectual discourses on Shakspeare The picture at 449 Broadway is a fine one. We are all so afraid of expressing an opinion of a painting that there is danger of the real ones, unless they are extensively puffed, slipping away from us quite unnoticed. This one, however, seems to have fixed attention and will no doubt be crowded with visitors, in good time. Whether opy or original, there are exquisite beauties in this picture, and such, in our opinion, as few living artists could

The sidewalk in front of the Washington Hall lot s very dangerous. The walk is narrow, the cellar very deep, and the whole passage-way along that pile of old ricks totally destitude of lamps or gas-lights. Is this giv-

ne people a fair chance for their lives? 65- The trial of Vail, (arrested as Webster, the complice of Babe,) for inciting a revolt on board the Natchez, was commenced yesterday.

BROOKLYN IMPROVEMENTS - The opening of Co-DROCKLYA IMPROVEMENTS — The opening of Co-lumbia street, from Fulton and Everett streets to "the Hights," is now completed, and is one of the greatest im-provements made * Brooklyn for years. A line of omni-base, equal to the 1 roadway line, has been started from Fulton street to Erst Brooklyn. [Express.

osed by Mr. Redfield can hardly fail to ensure an almost iniversal circulation. See advertisement in another column

useful of all the Magazines ever published, at the price pro-

large birds, having enormous bones, scarcely any teathers, and that their care and their care and that their care and the care and that their care and the care and that their care and the c